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AUG 11 1950

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

Supplement to
THE WORLD TODAY

PERIODICAL ROOM
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Published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St James's Square, London, S.W.1

Annual subscription 17s. 6d. Per copy 9d.

Volume VI No. 14

6—19 July 1950

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AFGHANISTAN. 17 July—Trade agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

ALBANIA. 7 July—It was reported that the Albanian Government has complained to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that nine frontier incidents had occurred between 9-25 June in which the territorial integrity of Albania had been intentionally violated by the Greek Government.

14 July—Note to Yugoslavia *re* frontier provocation (*see Yugoslavia*).

ARGENTINA. 15 July—Boycott of Argentine ships (*see International Transport Workers' Federation*).

19 July—*Economic Policy.* The Central Bank issued three circulars containing new import regulations and announcing that exchange permits would be granted immediately for the import of urgently needed goods to the value of 2,400 m. pesos.

AUSTRALIA. 6 July—*Korea.* Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Representatives, called for support for the Government's action in placing naval and air forces at the disposal of the United Nations in Korea. He said the Korean issue would determine the power of the United Nations for peace. The help being given by a score of nations would, if effective, do more than almost anything else to prevent a third world war. He appealed for recruits for the naval, military, and air forces. Both Houses of Parliament unanimously supported the motion.

Budget. Mr Fadden, the Federal Treasurer, announced that the financial year up to 30 June had produced a deficit of about £A26 m., compared with the Budget estimate of £A35 m. Revenue totalled £A580½ m. and expenditure £A606 m.

7 July—*Korea.* The Communist controlled federal executive of the Australian Seamen's Union passed a resolution forbidding union members to transport war materials to Korea. The resolution condemned 'the dictatorial decision' of Mr Menzies, the Prime Minister, in ordering Australian merchant seamen to 'submit to orders from the United States in its blatant armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Korean people'.

9 July—Mr Spender, Minister of External Affairs, said that the framers of the seamen's resolution would be brought before a court if the Federal Attorney-General considered the resolution treasonable. 'This arrogant subversive challenge will be met,' declared Mr Spender. 'It defies the lawful Government and the unanimous will of Parliament.'

10 July—Mr Menzies in Singapore (*see Malaya*).

11 July—Mr Menzies in Karachi (*see Pakistan*).

The Air Minister announced an immediate expansion of the R.A.A.F. because of 'present tensions'.

12 July—*Defence.* Mr Francis, Minister for the Army and Navy, said after a conference with the Chief of the General Staff, that Australia was better equipped with modern arms and munitions than ever before in peace time.

13 July—Mr Menzies in Rome and in London (*see Italy and Great Britain*).

Defence. Mr Fadden, the acting Prime Minister, announced that the Cabinet had decided to introduce national military training as soon as possible.

14 July—Korea. The loading of aircraft engines for Korea was obstructed at Sydney docks by members of the Waterside Workers Federation.

16 July—Korea. Mr Chifley, leader of the Opposition, addressing a Labour Party conference in Sydney, pledged the Labour Party to maintain supplies to Australian forces overseas, and described the action of the Seamen's Union as 'completely unjustifiable'.

18 July—Korea. A motion was submitted to meetings of the Seamen's Union in all the ports condemning Australia's naval support of U.S. 'armed interference' in Korea, but containing no reference to the executive's ban on shipments of arms to Korea. Conflicting figures were given for the total vote, the motion being rejected by Sydney, Newcastle, and Adelaide, and supported by Brisbane and Fremantle.

19 July—Malaya. Mr Fadden announced that an Australian military mission led by Gen. Bridgeford would shortly go to Malaya to study all aspects of the campaign and to acquire information of value to the Australian services.

AUSTRIA. 7 July—E.R.P. A report on the results of E.R.P. during the first quarter of 1950 claimed that production of the electrical industry was 103 per cent, the chemical industry 93 per cent, machinery 89 per cent, and iron and steel 66 per cent of the 1937 output. Exports were the highest since the war, retail prices had fallen, and inflationary tendencies been checked. The period of immediate emergency aid for Austria had ended and the programme 'now enters the phase of direct investment'.

11 July—The Government received a reply from the British Government to their Note of 7 March containing twenty-three requests concerning the lightening of the occupation burden. (Similar Notes had been sent to the U.S.A., France, and the U.S.S.R.). The British Note, after emphasizing the British Government's sympathy with the Austrian desire for a peace treaty, reaffirmed the British readiness to settle all outstanding questions, provided this led to final agreement on the treaty as a whole. If however, through Soviet intransigence the occupation had to be maintained, the British Government intended to place their relations with the Austrian Government on a normal footing as far as this was possible within the framework of existing quadripartite agreements.

BELGIUM. 6 July—The two Houses of Parliament met in joint session to discuss proposals for ending the Regency and clearing the way for the return of King Leopold. Noisy scenes ensued over questions of procedure.

7 July—The special committee of the Joint Assembly of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives met to fix the procedure for the

BELGIUM (*continued*)

resumed session which was to decide the question of King Leopold's return. The committee decided that members would be allowed to propose amendments to the Government's motion but discussion of the King's war-time attitude was declared out of order.

8 July—A demonstration, organized by the Socialist Party and the resistance movements to express gratitude to the Regent, Prince Charles, in which 30,000 people took part, was addressed by M. Spaak, the Socialist leader. M. Spaak read a message to the Regent which he said was not a farewell, because the nation might turn to him again in an hour of need.

12 July—About 10,000 people took part in a demonstration against the King's return in Charleroi where a twenty-four-hour strike had affected most of the coal mines. Partial strikes were also held in the province of Namur and at Ghent.

14 July—A twenty-four hour strike against King Leopold's return was held in the Boringage, a Walloon industrial centre, affecting the coal mines, the metal works, and tramway and bus traffic.

17 July—M. Buset, chairman of the Socialist Party, stated that if King Leopold returned to the throne all Socialist leaders would refuse to take part in future Cabinets.

18 July—A bomb exploded near the royal castle at Laeken, near Brussels, causing slight damage.

19 July—M. Buset, speaking in the debate in the joint session of both Houses, reaffirmed that the Socialist Party no longer recognized King Leopold as head of the State and had decided to decline any participation in a Government pending the King's abdication which they would try to bring about by means of political strikes.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. **7 July**—Kenya. Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, and Mr Rankine, acting Governor of Kenya, inaugurated an East African Naval Force at Mombasa.

11 July—Uganda. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the rural Crown lands in the provinces other than Buganda were being held in trust for the African population. Although the right was reserved to the Governor to appropriate areas considered necessary for public purposes it had been agreed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Governor should in every such case consult with the local African Government concerned and give full consideration to its wishes. Moreover land would not be alienated to non-Africans except in certain defined cases designed to promote the welfare of the territory. It was not the Government's policy that the Protectorate should be developed as a country of non-African farming or settlement.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. **14 July**—Publication of proposed constitutional change in Sierra Leone (*see Great Britain*).

BULGARIA. **14 July**—Yugoslav Note *re* frontier incident (*see Yugoslavia*).

BURMA. 6 July—Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived in Rangoon from Malaya.

8 July—*Korea*. The Government announced their support of U.N. policy *re* Korea. The statement said that this support of the Security Council's resolution did not affect their existing foreign policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries.

13 July—*Korea*. The anti-Fascist People's Freedom League issued a statement supporting the Government's position on Korea.

18 July—A band of Communists attacked an oil-field police post near the Burmah Oil Company's plant near Chauk and set fire to six oil tanks which were completely destroyed.

19 July—Thakin Nu, Prime Minister, speaking on the third anniversary of the assassination of Gen. Aung San and six other leaders said that a large measure of success had been achieved through the 'peace within one year' campaign, though internal peace had not yet been fully established. The slogan was now 'from peace to stability'. After condemning the rule of 'one-party dictatorship' he said that Burma's programme was: (1) the constitution of a socialist State through democratic methods, and (2) the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign Powers. They did not desire alignment with any particular *bloc*. Burma would continue to support the United Nations 'so long as it remains an anti-aggression body'. She would offer any help she could to the United Nations and in return expected to receive U.N. protection in case she herself was attacked. In the economic sphere the Government would accept whatever help was offered her, whether by the U.S.A., Britain, or the U.S.S.R. Joint industrial ventures with foreign and indigenous capital would be encouraged.

CANADA. 8 July—Mr Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Ottawa. He conferred with Mr Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs.

10 July—*Britain*. Mr Gordon-Walker spoke to the Canadian Club about the British desire to increase trade with Canada. He also explained that while Britain wanted the maximum international co-operation in Europe and was eager to play her part in achieving European unity her relations with the Commonwealth were of supreme importance and even if it involved some misunderstanding she would continue to put the Commonwealth first.

12 July—*Korea*. Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, said that three Canadian destroyers recently sent to Pearl Harbour had now been assigned to serve under U.N. command in Korean waters.

19 July—*Korea*. Mr St Laurent announced that in response to the U.N. appeal for more aid in Korea, the Cabinet had decided to provide at once a squadron of long-range transport aircraft. Authority had been given to expand the navy. Canada's defence efforts and expenditures would be increased immediately.

CHINA. 6 July—Statements on Korea and Formosa by Peking Government (*see U.N. Security Council*).

CHINA (*continued*)

7 July—U.S. oil embargo (*see United States*).
 10 July—British statement on non-intervention in defence of Formosa (*see Great Britain*).

12 July—*Blockade*. The British ship *Cloverlock* returned to Hong Kong after having been shelled by Nationalist batteries when entering Amoy. No hits were scored.

13 July—It was learned that diplomatic relations had been established between the Peking Government and North Korea and Outer Mongolia.

14 July—U.N. request to Nationalists for military aid in Korea (*see U.N. Security Council*).

15 July—*Blockade*. The British ship *Glenearn* was machine-gunned by a Nationalist plane north of Formosa. Two of the crew were wounded and some damage was sustained.

16 July—Gen. MacArthur announced in Tokyo that naval air reconnaissance of the Formosa Straits and the south coast China Sea was being instituted by the 7th Fleet to 'assist in carrying out the Presidential directive of 27 June to prevent any attack on Formosa and any sea or air operations by the Chinese Government of Formosa against the mainland'. The reconnaissance units had been ordered to remain outside the territorial waters both of the mainland and of Formosa.

17 July—*Blockade*. It was learned that the Nationalist authorities in Formosa had made a verbal apology to the British Consul for the air attack on the *Glenearn* and had promised compensation for the damage and injuries. Disciplinary action would be taken against the pilot.

It was learned that a national administrative conference was being held in Peking attended by 200 senior civil administrators from all parts of the country.

Reports current in Canton said that the Governor of Kwantung was seeking Peking's permission to recruit a provincial army of 50,000 owing to the northward movement of most of the regular troops and the necessity to control the guerrillas.

19 July—President Truman on Formosa (*see United States*).
 End of British oil supplies (*see Great Britain*).
 Peking radio said that Communist forces had captured the Pishan Islands, 190 miles north-west of Formosa.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 8 July—*European Movement*. The Conference of the European Movement in Rome ended. Resolutions relating to the social objectives and consequences of a United Europe were passed.

10 July—The Economic Commission of the Consultative Assembly met in Paris to draft their report for the Assembly's next session.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 10 July—*Austrian Treaty*. A further meeting of the four deputies in London ended in deadlock, the Soviet delegate declaring that so long as there was a continuation of the violations referred to in the Soviet Note of 8 July on Trieste there could be no guarantee that the Western Powers would not

similarly violate the Austrian Treaty, while the western delegates denied the allegations on Trieste but maintained that they were in any case irrelevant to the Austrian Treaty. It was agreed to hold a further meeting on 7 September subject to the approval of the Soviet Government.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 10 July—*U.S.A.* Two Notes were sent to the U.S.A. accusing them of dropping Colorado beetles on Czechoslovak territory and of sending Army aircraft 'deep into Czechoslovakia' with 'certain (unspecified) intentions'.

Espionage Trials. It was announced that thirty people, including three women, had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from life to one year for spying and anti-Communist activities.

12 July—The National Assembly approved a new criminal code to come into effect on 3 August. Very similar to the Russian code, it provided that serious crimes against the State be dealt with by State courts while lesser offences would be entrusted to local committees. Apart from the penalties of capital punishment, imprisonment, etc., a system of correctional punishment was instituted for periods not exceeding six months.

13 July—*Defence.* President Gottwald, as C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces, signed an order abolishing the existing military regulations and introducing new regulations, based on Soviet military law, to come into force on 1 October.

Mr Kliment, Minister for Industry, addressed Parliament on the satisfactory progress of Czech industry. The nation was becoming progressively less dependent on the capitalist countries.

15 July—*Treason Trial.* One person was sentenced to death and five others to long terms of imprisonment by a court in Zilina, Slovakia, on charges of plotting the overthrow of the regime, after 'being trained in U.S. espionage schools in Austria'.

16 July—*Treason Trials.* It was learned that thirty-one persons had been found guilty of high treason by a court at Vsetin. Three had been sentenced to death, and the others to prison terms ranging from life to one year. Two people were acquitted. At a treason trial at Pilsen four persons were found guilty of having been in touch with Mrs Horokova, the Socialist deputy recently sentenced to death in Prague. One was sentenced to life imprisonment and the others to long terms of hard labour.

It was learned that the duties of the new Ministry of Security under Mr Kopriva included the protection of the State and its citizens and of State and private property. It was authorized to control foreign residents and forced labour camps, to organize pre-military training for all citizens, and to sanction meetings and the formation of societies. It was also learned that Mr Kopriva had announced a purge of the police, whom he accused of inefficiency and political unreliability.

DENMARK. 11 July—Agreement on repayment of debt to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

ECUADOR. 15 July—A former Minister of the Interior, C. G. Morena, led an unsuccessful revolt against the Government in Guayaquil. Over 100 people were arrested.

EGYPT. 9 July—Ismail Sidky Pasha, former Prime Minister, died in Paris.

10 July—British statement on Egyptian attitude to Korea (*see Great Britain*).

11 July—*Korea*. Mohamed Salah el Din Bey, Foreign Minister, reaffirmed at a press conference the Government's decision not to help South Korea, maintaining as before that the Security Council ought to act against aggression whenever it occurred, and declaring in support of this position that Egypt could not recognize the new Governments in China or Viet Nam because aggression and force had gone to their creation. He wished success to the Security Council, however, adding that the western Powers would have even greater support if they themselves renounced imperialism, and said that Egypt was not moving away from the democratic ideology. She had no sympathy for Communism and condemned the lack of freedom behind the Iron Curtain.

12 July—*Britain*. Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived in Alexandria from Karachi and was later received by the King.

13 July—*Britain*. The Foreign Minister received Field-Marshal Slim accompanied by the British Ambassador. The Minister for War and the Minister for Municipal and Village Affairs were also present.

15 July—*Korea*. The War Minister told the press that Egypt would not send troops to Korea in response to the U.N. appeal.

19 July—British reaction to Egypt's stand on Korea (*see Great Britain*).

EIRE. 12 July—*Trade Agreement*. A one-year trade agreement with western Germany was signed in Dublin, providing for the export of goods to Germany valued at £1,950,000 and for the import of German goods amounting to £2,417,857.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 6 July—The Council of the O.E.E.C. met in Paris attended by representatives of the U.S.A. and Canada, in accordance with the decision taken at the last meeting of the Council. The U.S. delegate was Mr Katz, the successor of Mr Harriman as E.C.A. representative in Europe, and the Canadian delegate Mr Pierce, the Canadian deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

7 July—*European Payments Union*. The Council of O.E.E.C. approved the scheme for a European Payments Union designed to operate until such time as multilateral payments in Europe could be carried out without the aid of any special devices. In the first instance financial commitments to be undertaken by members were for a period of two years only. The detailed plan approved by the Council set out the organization for E.P.U. and also the rules of commercial policy to be

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adopted by its members. Arrangements within the Union were made to meet the special cases of Benelux and Switzerland.

8 July—The Council of the O.E.E.C. drafted a directive for a questionnaire asking members to provide the general information needed for the organization's third report, which would forecast economic developments after 1955. The Council, in documents accompanying the questionnaire, laid down the principles it desired each member to observe in providing the information asked for, which should cover the main aspects of each country's economy. The Council further requested each member to consider what effect closer economic integration would have on certain particular sectors of its economy. All countries were asked to reply by 1 October 1950.

Italian plan for closer economic co-operation (*see Italy*).

FRANCE. *7 July*—President Auriol called upon M. René Pleven, a former Minister of National Defence, to form a government.

Trieste. Soviet Note *re Trieste* (*see U.S.S.R.*).

8 July—M. Pleven accepted appointment as Prime Minister designate.

11 July—M. Pleven, outlining his policy to the National Assembly, appealed for Republican unity in the face of growing world tension. With regard to the disputed questions of civil servants' salaries and of war-widows' and ex-servicemen's pensions he offered a solution very similar to that of the Socialist Party, while making it clear that nothing must be done to destroy France's financial equilibrium. He insisted on the need for greater productivity and a policy of economic expansion and said the workers would have their share in the improved conditions. A national minimum wage would be fixed by 1 September ensuring to the workers the greatest amount of purchasing power compatible with stable prices. 'We shall follow a policy of full employment, but never a policy of inflation.' There would be an increase of 80,000 m. francs in defence expenditure arising from commitments of joint defence. The Government would do all in its power for European unity and to achieve the aims of the Schuman Plan. The Assembly later confirmed the appointment of M. Pleven as Prime Minister by 373 votes to 185 (Communists). The Gaullist group abstained.

12 July—Recall of Polish Ambassador (*see Poland*).

Government Changes. M. Pleven formed a new Government which included the following Ministers: Interior, M. Queuille (Rad.); Council of Europe Affairs, M. Mollet (Soc.); Foreign Affairs, M. Robert Schuman (M.R.P.); National Defence, M. Moch (Soc.); Associated States of Indo China, M. Letourneau (M.R.P.); Oversea Territories, M. Mitterand (U.D.S.R.); Finance, M. Petsche (Ind.); Treasury and Budget, M. Faure (Rad.); Justice, M. René Mayer (Rad.); Labour, M. Bacon (M.R.P.).

13 July—Agreement on sterling balances (*see Great Britain*).

The National Assembly approved the new Government by 335 votes to 226.

16 July—Mr Shinwell, the British Defence Minister, spent the day in Paris and met M. Pleven, M. Moch, and other defence chiefs.

FRANCE *continued*

14 July—Note to U.S.S.R. *re* German war prisoners (*see U.S.S.R.*).

18 July—M. Perillier, the Resident-General in Tunisia, arrived in Paris to report on the reception given to the Government's proposals for constitutional and administrative reforms.

19 July—*Korea*. The Government decided to put a French sloop, now in the Far East, at the disposal of the United Nations in Korea, in response to Mr Trygve Lie's appeal.

The Government adopted a proposal on the increase of pensions to ex-service men and war widows, and another on the regrading of civil servants.

GERMANY. 6 July—*Bizonal Fusion*. Financial issues settled (*see Great Britain*).

U.S. denial of Colorado beetle allegation (*see United States*).

Trade Agreement. An agreement was initialled between western Germany and Poland providing for an exchange of \$32,600,000 worth of goods each way during the following twelve months.

7 July—*Eastern Germany*. The East German Information Office issued a statement alleging that American aircraft had again dropped Colorado beetle grubs in east Germany (on 5 July 1950). It alleged that 60,000 grubs had been discovered in districts over which an aircraft, identified by its markings as American, had passed.

9 July—*Western Germany*. Elections for a new *Landtag* were held in Schleswig-Holstein. The results were: the German *bloc* (an alliance of the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats, and the German Party), 31 seats (previously 21); Social Democrats, 19 (43); the B.H.E. (the new Refugee party) 15; the South Schleswig Association, 4 (6). The extremist left and ring-wing parties suffered a complete eclipse.

Resolution of World Jewish Congress in Frankfurt (*see World Jewish Congress*).

Eastern Germany. The democratic *bloc* decided that at the elections on 15 October next the Socialist Unity Party would have 25 per cent of the 400 seats in the Lower House, the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Democrats, 15 per cent each, while the remaining 45 per cent would be divided in varying proportions among the Communist controlled National Democratic and Farmers parties, and mass organizations such as the Free Communist Youth. The same proportions would be used for the joint lists for provincial and local elections.

11 July—*Western Germany*. Dr Adenauer, the Chancellor, received Dr Schumacher, Leader of the Opposition, for discussions on developments in the foreign situation.

A memo on Soviet reparations policy since 1945 issued by the Social Democratic Party said the Russians had begun with a vast 'looting operation' under which they had taken goods worth \$2,000 m. Dismantling had then accounted for \$4,000 m. and latterly, in reparations from current production, they had received a further \$10,000 m. worth of goods. This, together with reparations from western Germany, gave a total of \$16,740 m.

12 July—Berlin. For the second time in a week the Soviet authorities at Marienborn held up a number of mail wagons carrying parcels from western Germany to west Berlin.

It was learned that visitors to the eastern Zone from western Germany and west Berlin had been ordered to change their west marks for east marks at one for one.

Trade agreement between western Germany and Eire (*see Eire*).

13 July—Western Germany. The High Commission discussed the activities of the Communist press in Western Germany and decided that action should be taken in cases of violation of Law No. 5 which, *inter alia*, was directed against publication of matter prejudicial to the prestige and security of the occupation Powers.

Berlin. Most of the mail wagons retained at Marienborn were released with their seals intact, and the west Berlin authorities received assurances through an east German official that there would be no further difficulties.

Ruhr. The International Ruhr Authority adopted a resolution, with Great Britain abstaining, reducing the differential between export and domestic prices of coal from 1 July by at least 20 per cent.

Trade agreement between western Germany and Italy (*see Italy*).

14 July—Western Germany. A Social Democratic motion in the Lower House calling for the retention of the subsidy on bread was carried by a large majority in spite of a warning by the Finance Minister that the money was not available.

The Lower House approved a declaration condemning the recent agreement between eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia.

British, French, and U.S. Notes to U.S.S.R. *re* German war prisoners (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The Soviet authorities relaxed the ban, imposed in May, on the freedom of movement of the U.S. military mission in Potsdam, and the U.S.A. responded by granting freedom of movement to the Soviet military mission in Frankfurt.

15 July—Eastern Germany. An open letter in the Berlin Communist press called on Bishop Dibelius, who was then in Canada for a meeting of the central committee of the World Council of Churches, to support the Stockholm peace resolution outlawing the atomic bomb.

16 July—Eastern Germany. Further price reductions in the shops and restaurants of the ration-free State retail trading organizations were announced.

Western Germany. Representatives of the Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party decided at a meeting at Frankfurt to set up in the Federal Republic a 'working committee for all-German questions' for the purpose of 'carrying on more effectively the resistance to the growing war and colonizing policy'.

17 July—Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the new British High Commissioner, told a press conference in Berlin that any attack by a foreign Power on western Germany must be considered as an attack on the Western Occupation Powers. Germany's security was the responsibility of the Allies so long as the occupation lasted. He also said that the staff of the

GERMANY (*continued*)

British Control Commission had been reduced from about 25,000 in 1947 to 7,500 on 1 January 1950 and that it would be further reduced to about 3,200 by January 1951. Britain had contributed about £207 m. to Germany's economic rehabilitation.

18 July—*Berlin*. Over 1,000 people were arrested in the western Sectors by the German police for distributing Communist pamphlets advocating the prohibition of the atomic bomb in connexion with the Stockholm resolution.

19 July—*Köpernick Murder Trial*. Fifteen persons were sentenced to death, and forty-one to long terms of imprisonment (twenty-four *in absentia*) by an east Berlin court for their part in the slaughter and ill-treatment of about 500 anti-Fascists in Köpernick in 1933.

GREAT BRITAIN. 6 July—Field-Marshal Slim in Rangoon (*see Burma*).

Germany. An exchange of Notes between the British and American Governments was published settling financial questions which had arisen from the bizonal fusion of 1 January 1947. The agreement provided that Great Britain should make available to Germany £2,450,000 in final settlement of the unused portion of her agreed contribution of goods and services to Germany under the Bizonal Agreement. The agreement also provided for the liquidation of the joint import export agency whose work would be handled by the Federal Government.

Korea. An order came into force prohibiting the export of goods to North Korea.

7 July—Mr Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations, left for a two-month tour of Commonwealth countries.

Trieste. Soviet Note *re* Trieste (*see U.S.S.R.*).

9 July—Field-Marshal Slim in Delhi (*see India*).

Korea. Mr Sawbridge, Counsellor of the British Legation, Japan, was appointed Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* to the Republic of Korea.

10 July—Field-Marshal Slim in Karachi (*see Pakistan*).

South-West Africa. Dr Geyer, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, said in a statement on South-west Africa that under the League of Nations mandate provision had been made for South Africa to administer the territory as an integral part of the Union. This surely included the right to allow South-west Africa representation in the South African Parliament. The South-West Africa Affairs (Amendment) Act passed in March 1949 provided for elections to be held in August 1950 for representation in the South African legislature, and gave to the territory a greater degree of autonomy than was allowed to any of the provinces of the Union. It also allowed for closer association between South-west Africa and the Union and not for incorporation, as had been alleged. The territory would still maintain its own system of taxation, control its own revenue, and possess its own territorial legislature with wider powers than the former Advisory Council, which was to be replaced by a Legislative Council. The natives of the territory

conducted their own affairs by means of traditional tribal councils. Their interests however would also be watched over by the Legislative Council of South-west Africa and they would be represented by a senator in the South African Upper House. While granting the territory this wider representation the Union Government would continue administering the territory in the spirit of the League of Nations mandate.

Middle East. It was learned that Sir Thomas Rapp, the Ambassador in Mexico, had been appointed head of the British Middle East Office, Cairo, in succession to Sir John Troutbeck.

Mr Gordon-Walker's speech in Ottawa (*see Canada*).

Egypt. Mr Davies, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House at question time that the Egyptian statement on the Security Council resolution on Korea had come as a complete surprise to H.M. Government. It was possible that this statement had been misconstrued and a clarification was expected.

Formosa. Mr Davies said the Government had promised no assistance to the U.S. Government for the defence of Formosa.

Korea. Mr Davies also said that no news had been received of the British Minister in Seoul since the capture of the town by the North Koreans. The Ambassador in Moscow had been instructed to make inquiries of the Soviet Government.

11 July—The first supplementary estimates of the year, amounting to £13,258,593 were presented to the Commons. Of this sum £3,249,990 was to meet new defence expenditure arising out of Western Union defence and a contribution under the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. The remainder was required for miscellaneous civil supplementary estimates.

Démarche in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Denmark. The Treasury announced that in connexion with the establishment of a European Payments Union, the Government had reached agreement in principle with the Danish Government on the repayment of £22 m. of the outstanding Danish debt to the U.K. over a period of ten years.

Rumania. A statement issued by the Foreign Office on the arrival in London of Mr King, third Secretary at the British Legation in Bucharest, said that Mr King had been arrested by the Rumanian police and charged with espionage. When finally he had been released the British Minister had protested at this breach of the normal diplomatic code.

E.R.P. Sir Stafford Cripps, in a statement to the Commons on the European Payments Union, said that the rules to abolish discrimination on the licensing of imports between member countries as from 1 January would have an important bearing on British import policy. The Government were satisfied that the position of sterling was adequately safeguarded in the proposals, and the other Commonwealth Governments had been kept fully informed.

Schuman Plan. Mr Strachey, in a statement to the Commons said that the use of the word 'plot' in his Colchester speech of 1 July referred

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Opposition and not to the Schuman Plan itself. The essential point of the speech was that he 'could not accept the handing over of two basic industries of this country to the control of a number of persons not responsible to the Government'. Mr Attlee, supporting this statement, reaffirmed the Government's policy towards the Schuman Plan.

Proclamation on Crown land policy in Uganda (*see British East Africa*).

Note to Austria (*see Austria*).

12 July—Defence. Mr Shinwell, Minister of Defence, told the House in answer to questions that the Government were fully aware of the gravity of the situation presented by developments in Korea. They had been doing everything possible to develop a system of collective defence in co-operation with their friends and allies. Within the framework of their international obligations they had been building up U.K. forces best calculated to serve their needs and, within the limits of their resources, were equipping them as rapidly as possible with the latest types of arms and equipment. He did not, however, feel at all complacent at what had been achieved. There was still much to be done and the whole programme was being kept under close review. Existing pre-occupations in the Far East had not impaired, and would not be allowed to impair their vigilance in other areas where their vital interests were involved. The situation was 'very tense' but all possible precautions were being taken.

Singapore. Mr Henderson, Secretary of State for Air, told the House in reply to a question that the R.A.F. forces in Singapore were 'sufficient to meet present commitments'.

Field-Marshal Slim in Egypt (*see Egypt*).

Colonies. Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, opening a Commons debate on colonial affairs said that the speeding up of development plans was emphasized by the increased rate of expenditure from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. A total of £12,900,000 had been drawn out in 1949-50, compared with £6,450,000 in the previous year, and the estimated figure for 1950-1 was £19,500,000. If the economic and social development of the colonies were to be maintained the funds would have to be replenished. The Colonial Development Corporation had approved forty-five undertakings involving capital commitments of nearly £25 m. Well over one-third of the corporation's investment had been in long-term agricultural and forestry schemes. Valuable assistance had been given by the U.S.A. The establishment of good industrial relations was of supreme importance in the Colonies. There were now about 1,000 trade unions in those territories, with a total membership of 600,000. Great advances had been made in the social services and also in education. In the field of political and constitutional advance various proposals were under consideration. In East and Central Africa the problem was a most difficult one. It could not be stated too often that it was the Government's policy to assist the Africans to play their full part in the central government and the local

administration of their territories, but it was also clear that the immigrant communities, some of whose families had lived there for generations, must now be regarded as belonging to those territories. While there was no ground for complacency in any of the territories the Government were steadily working towards the fulfilment of their policy to guide and help the peoples of the colonies towards responsible self-government within the Commonwealth.

13 July—Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived in London for discussions.

E.R.P. Agreement was reached with France on the utilization of the latter's sterling holdings, in accordance with the decisions of the E.P.U.

Korea. Mr Attlee received the Indian Ambassador who, it was understood, informed him of Pandit Nehru's approach to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on the Korean issue.

14 July—Australia. Mr Attlee received Mr Menzies.

Field-Marshal Slim returned to London from his tour of the Near and Far East.

Note to U.S.S.R. *re* German war prisoners (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Sierra Leone. The Colonial Office published an exchange of dispatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Sierra Leone authorizing the introduction of a new Constitution for the territory. Based on the Constitution approved in essence by the Legislative Council in 1948, it provided that the Executive Council should consist of the Governor, four *ex-officio* members, and four unofficial members. The Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, seven official members, seven unofficial members from the colony (including Freetown), fourteen from the protectorate, and two nominated representatives of trade and commerce, was assured an unofficial majority. A literacy test would be introduced for membership of the Council. It was hoped that the new Constitution would come into being early in 1951.

Several naval ammunition barges blew up in Portsmouth harbour causing several casualties and widespread damage to property.

15 July—Labour Party. Mr Morgan Philips, secretary of the Labour Party, said that membership of the party was over 5,700,000, the highest ever.

Information *re* British Minister in Seoul (*see U.S.S.R.*).

16 July—Mr Gordon-Walker in Auckland (*see New Zealand*).

Mr Shinwell in Paris (*see France*).

17 July—Korea. Mr Davies said in a written Parliamentary reply that according to information available the following U.N. member States had offered military, financial, or other aid against North Korea: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Chile, China (Nationalist), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, the U.S.A., and Uruguay.

Démarche in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Mr Menzies and the Chiefs of Staff attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

E.R.P. The proposals of the Council of the O.E.E.C. for a European Payments Union were published as a White Paper.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

18 July—Korea. Mr Attlee, questioned in the House, refused to give any information about the representations he had received from the Indian Prime Minister about the Korean war, but reaffirmed that the Government stood by the Security Council resolutions of 25 and 27 June.

Australia. Mr Menzies speaking at the Australia Club urged a realistic approach to the facts of the international situation and the abandonment of pretence. The threat of war from 'one aggressive group' could not be averted by opinions and mutual resolution but must be squarely faced. One vital principle to be remembered and which should be applied to the Empire was that foreign Policy must be in complete harmony with defence policy. It was also essential that all obligations should be created with care and selection so that nothing was undertaken that could not instantly be performed. In Korea they were seeing what might be described as the first fruits of action by the Security Council. But here again it was important to be realistic. The Security Council was capable of great moral authority but had of itself no material force, and depended for this entirely on the national forces put at its disposal. Referring to emigration he said that Australia with an eventual population of 12 m. to 15 m. people would become a powerful contribution to world freedom.

Mr Attlee, replying, spoke of Britain's links with the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Atlantic Pact, and Western Union which were being brought together to support the rule of law and preserve the peace.

Defence. Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, chairman of the Air League of the British Empire, gave a warning in a speech in London that Britain's air defences were 'seriously deficient'.

Groundnuts. Mr Webb, Minister of Food, told the House during a debate on the groundnuts scheme that although their original hopes had not been realized and that the scheme must be reviewed he was satisfied that it must go on. If it were to prosper it must ultimately be shaped as a broad project of colonial development with a wide and varied agricultural content, rather than the purely food producing idea on which it was first established. It was a project with immense possibilities for good for the great native millions of Africa. Mr Willey, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, winding up the debate, rejected the Opposition's appeal for a high-powered inquiry.

19 July—Australia. Mr Menzies told a press conference that his main discussions in London had been on defence and finance. On his way through Cairo he had seen the Egyptian Prime Minister and had made it clear that Australia had a 'vital interest in the integrity of the Middle East' and of the Suez Canal in particular. He had also emphasized the complete co-operation between Britain and Australia in the Middle East. On the Pacific area he stressed his Government's 'vital interest in the integrity of New Guinea'. Turning to financial affairs he said that Australia's problems arose from her immigration policy, involving the shortage of dollar equipment. The housing problem was acute and it was moreover impossible to increase a population without a policy of

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general economic development. The Government tried to get as much of the necessary equipment as possible from sterling and soft currency areas but some had to come from other sources.

Defence. Mr Shinwell told the House at question time that a unified Air Defence Organization for north-west Europe had been built up, comprising the fighter forces and the control and reporting organization of the R.A.F., as well as the French, Belgian, and Dutch air forces, all of which were equipped with British type jet aircraft and British radar equipment. The air forces of Norway and Denmark, which were also equipped with British jet fighters and British radar, would form an additional part of the air defence of the whole theatre. The tactical air force in Germany and R.A.F. Bomber Command were also available for European defence. Air Chief Marshal Robb, in command of Air Forces, western Europe, would in war control the tactical air forces on the Continent and would also have responsibilities for air defence.

Mr Henderson, Secretary for Air, replying to questions in the House, denied that the State of Britain's air defences could be described as 'deplorable'. He said that radar defences were being modernized and extended and that reservists had been checked so that those with war experience in control and radar units could be called up at short notice. He also said that radar cover for Singapore was already in existence and that further radar equipment was shortly being sent out.

China. Mr Younger told the House in answer to a question that Service Departments had found it necessary to take over stocks of oil from British-controlled sources in the Far East for their own requirements in connexion with the Korean war. This meant that no oil from British sources was going to North China.

Egypt. Mr Younger also said that though the Egyptian Foreign Minister's statement of 11 July on Korea was disappointing, it made clear that Egypt joined in condemning North Korean aggression. The Government did not therefore at the moment contemplate any change in their policy of supplying arms to Egypt. But the matter remained under constant review.

E.R.P. Mr Gaitskell, Minister for Economic Affairs, replying to a debate on the European Payments Union, said that the core of the system was that each country should have the possibility of using any western currency it had earned to settle any current debt incurred with a third country in the group. The Government hoped that the system would continue so long as it worked well and there was no better system to replace it. They had agreed that any country holding sterling balances which got into a deficit with the Union might draw on these balances to cover their deficits. This was because the E.C.A. had guaranteed Britain against the loss of gold in these circumstances. This arrangement had made it possible to bring the whole of the sterling area into the scheme. The scheme would not close the dollar gap but would help in substituting European sources of supply for dollar sources. The fundamental aim was to raise European productivity.

GREECE. 15 July—Gen. Papagos, Army Chief of Staff, said in a press

GREECE (*continued*)

interview that it had been decided to postpone reduction of the army because of the international situation.

HUNGARY. 9 July—It was learned that Hungary has withdrawn her diplomatic representatives from Rome and Ankara.

18 July—*Government Changes.* It was announced that Dr Istvan Riesz, Minister of Justice (a former Socialist) had resigned and had been replaced by Dr Erik Molnar, a Communist and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to Moscow.

INDIA. 7 July—*Korea.* Pandit Nehru, at a press conference in Delhi, said that if the invasion of the Republic of Korea were successful it would mean the collapse of the United Nations and a drift towards a major war. India, he said, had supported the Security Council's resolution as the only course which could prevent an extension of the conflict. But this did not involve a change in India's basic foreign policy which was one of non-alignment with any group of nations against another group. India's support was confined to aggression in Korea alone; she did not accept any enlargement of the Security Council's resolution and she could only offer her services as a mediator if requested by both parties concerned. He described the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Security Council as a principal reason for deterioration in the international situation, and said that her return, coupled with the admission of the People's Government of China, were necessary conditions to enable the Security Council adequately to perform its functions.

9 July—Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who was staying in Delhi visited the Prime Minister, the President, and service chiefs.

13 July—Notes to Mr Stalin and Mr Acheson on Korea (*see U.S.S.R. and United States*).

15 July—Soviet reply to Pandit Nehru's Note (*see U.S.S.R.*).

16 July—*Korea.* Pandit Nehru sent a further Note to Mr Stalin thanking him for his 'prompt and encouraging' reply and stating that he was communicating with the other Governments concerned.

18 July—U.S. reply to Pandit Nehru's Note (*see United States*).

19 July—*Korea.* Pandit Nehru, replying to Mr Acheson's Note, pointed out that the question of the admission of the Peking Government to the United Nations had been advocated by the Indian Government ever since Indian recognition of that regime in December last. The current proposal to break the deadlock in the Security Council was a renewal of this effort. 'It was made on its merits and also in the hope that it would create a suitable atmosphere for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem. I do not think that the admission of China now would be an encouragement of aggression.'

Communism. The Communist Party announced a change of policy from its 'creed of violence and sabotage' to a new movement of 'agrarian reform for national liberation . . . based upon experience of the national

liberation movement in China'. The Central Committee elected Rajeshwar Rao as party general secretary in place of B. T. Ranadive.

INDO CHINA. 11 July—La Van Lim, the leader of the Viet Minh terrorist organization in the Saigon-Cholon area, and forty other members were arrested by the Viet Nam police. A large store of weapons was found and a number of documents.

15 July—An American military mission, led by Mr Selby of the State Department, arrived in Saigon for discussions with the French and Viet Namese authorities and for a visit of inspection to the Sino-Viet Namese frontier.

16 July—Three people were injured by hand grenades thrown in the main thoroughfare in Saigon. Two arrests were made.

Mr Trinh Tan Tryuen, Governor of the Province of Cantho, was reported to have been assassinated.

18 July—The editor of *Saigon Presse* was shot and severely injured in Saigon.

INDONESIA. 14 July—A Dutch court-martial sentenced 123 Indonesian members of the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army to about one year's imprisonment for complicity in Westerling's revolt in January.

It was announced that the Dutch Army command in Indonesia would be dissolved on 26 July and replaced by a 'liquidation command' to wind up Dutch military affairs.

15 July—Government troops landed on Buru Island in the Moluccas.

18 July—The Defence Ministry announced that the first phase of operations against the rebel Republic of the South Moluccas had been successful.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS FEDERATION.

15 July—A statement issued by the I.T.F. said that a meeting of dockers' representatives of Britain, Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands had agreed to support the boycott of Argentine ships called by the Federation. (The boycott was in support of members of the Argentine Confederation of Marine and Allied Trades who had been on strike since May against what they regarded as an attempt by Gen. Peron to force them into his officially approved Labour movement.)

IRAQ. 9 July—**Korea.** The Government announced its support of the Security Council's resolution on Korea.

ITALY. 8 July—E.R.P. Signor Pella, Minister for the Treasury and Italian delegate to O.E.E.C. gave details of the plan for closer European economic co-operation presented to O.E.E.C. by his delegation. He said that the plan envisaged the establishment of a 'European preference zone' based on the progressive lowering of Customs tariffs by multi-lateral negotiations; the scheme would come within the meaning of Article 15 of the Havana Charter.

ITALY (*continued*)

9 July—*Korea*. Signor Togliatti, Communist deputy, speaking in the debate on the Foreign Office estimates in the Chamber, extolled the virtues of the North Korean regime while pointing out the defects of that in the south.

Withdrawal of Hungarian diplomatic representatives (*see Hungary*).

11 July—*Foreign Affairs*. Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, speaking in the foreign affairs debate in the Chamber said that Italy's membership of the Atlantic Pact would not cause her to become involved in the Korean war since the pact was exclusively concerned with the North Atlantic area. But this did not mean that Italy could disinterest herself from the threat to peace in Korea. A similar situation might one day arise in Trieste and 'then as now we should have no doubts or hesitations'. Italy would continue to follow an African policy based on defence of her interests, especially in Eritrea, and active participation in the preparation for Libyan independence. He also reaffirmed the necessity for Italy's adhesion to the Schuman proposals.

Signor de Gasperi, Prime Minister, refuted rumours that extraordinary measures were to be taken against Communist activities, by declaring that it was the duty of the State to enforce respect for the ordinary law rather than to make exceptional laws. Referring to a letter sent by a Communist youth movement in Genoa to Mr Stalin declaring that 'Italian youth will never take action against the country of Socialism', he said he could not accept the idea of not wishing to fight in any cause, even if it were a matter of defending Italy. He hoped the Italian youth would feel that in defending Italy they were defending a regime of liberty which could lead to Socialism, 'even to Communism', but with peace and not with war. Referring to neo-Fascist requests for pardons in the case of collaborationists, he said that a 'republican democracy can be indulgent but cannot admit methods of violence that lead to civil war and loss of liberty'.

13 July—It was learned that Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, had stopped in Rome on his way to London and had discussions with Signor de Gasperi and Count Sforza.

Trade Agreement. A trade and payments agreement with western Germany was concluded in Rome providing for an exchange of goods worth \$280 m.—a 30 per cent increase above the previous agreement.

17 July—It was learned that the Christian Democratic Party had assumed responsibility for a national propaganda campaign for Italian unity in defence of the country's interests, in order to neutralize Communist propaganda.

JAPAN. 9 July—*Police*. General MacArthur authorized the Government to establish 'a national police reserve' of 75,000 men. He said that this augmentation of existing forces had been permitted in order to ensure that the present 'favourable conditions' in Japan 'will continue unchallenged by lawless minorities'. It was reported that the new reserve was likely to be equipped with heavy arms and to be highly mobile. It would be under the direct control of the Government.

16 July—Soviet Note to U.S.A. on Japanese prisoners (*see U.S.S.R.*).

17 July—*Communism*. Several hundred offices of local Communist committees throughout the country were raided by the police and 180 of their publications banned. It was learned that a further 113 Communist periodicals had been banned since Gen. MacArthur's directive of 26 June.

18 July—*Communism*. Gen. MacArthur published a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida, in which he said that so long as the Communist Party continued to abuse freedom of expression by incitement to lawlessness, free use of the media of public information must be denied to it in the public interest. The Prime Minister was therefore directed to continue vigorously the measures ordered on 26 June and to maintain the indefinite suspension of the Communist newspaper *Akahata* and 'its successors and affiliates employed in the dissemination in Japan of inflammatory Communist propaganda'.

KASHMIR. 13 July—The Government announced a system of land reform under which landlords owning more than 125 acres would be forbidden to keep more than twenty. Land in excess of twenty acres would be transferred, without compensation, to the labourers. The new measures would apply equally to those 'other areas of Kashmir under Pakistan control where there is no constitutional Government'.

KOREA. 6 July—The southern advance of the North Korean troops continued and a force of between 800 and 1,000 men supported by tanks were reported to have captured Pyongtaek, sixty miles south of Seoul, and to be making their way to Chonan, fourteen miles further south. A U.S. communiqué reported the strengthening and movement of enemy troops on the east coast as far south as Pohang, about twenty miles south of Samchok. South Korean troops were reorganizing and regrouping their new positions. They still held Chungju and Chechon, south-east of Seoul.

The U.S. Commander in Korea told the press that there had been as yet no major engagement between American and North Korean troops.

A U.S. air communiqué announced that over 1,000 sorties had been flown by U.S. aircraft during the past ten days. Twenty-two planes had been lost on each side.

According to a Peking broadcast the North Koreans claimed that 7,000 South Koreans had been killed and 2,000 captured up to 4 July. It was learned from a report published by the *Tass* agency in Moscow that the Praesidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea had passed a decree on 20 June 'on the speeding up of the peaceful unification of Korea'. This proposed that the Assemblies of North and South be merged into an 'all-Korean legislative organ' to draw up a Constitution and form a Government, and that a General Election be held. The arrest of 'national traitors' was essential, notably Dr Syngman Rhee and eight leading members of his administration. The U.N. Commission must leave immediately. The North Korean authorities were prepared to send a delegation to Seoul or to receive a delegation

KOREA (*continued*)

to conduct negotiations as from 21 June 1950 so that the measures necessary for unification be secured by 15 August.

7 July—A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that U.S. tanks had arrived in Korea. North Korean troops were reported to be using the powerful Russian T-34 medium tanks.

North Korean forces continued to press south, and in a tank attack captured Chonan, an important road and railway junction between Seoul and Taejon, cutting off one U.S. battalion and forcing the other U.S. defenders to retreat to new positions not far from the Kum River.

North Korean bombers made their first appearance over the battlefield.

8 July—Appointment of Gen. MacArthur as Commander of U.N. forces (*see United States*).

9 July—North Korean troops operating from Wonju took Chechon about seventy miles north-east of Taejon, and their enveloping movements to the south and west continued. On the east coast they captured Utchin but their movements here and elsewhere were restricted by air attack and naval bombardment.

The first British casualties to be reported occurred when the British cruiser *Jamaica* was hit by a shell from the coast.

10 July—An allied communiqué said that North Korean troops had advanced eastwards from Chonan to the neighbourhood of Chongan. Another North Korean force was in contact with U.S. troops just north of Chochiwon, an important road junction about twenty miles north of U.S. field headquarters at Taejon. A further North Korean force had engaged elements of a South Korean force just south of Chinchon, about twenty-five miles north-east of Chonan. The U.S. battalion which had fought its way out of an encirclement near Chonan was reorganizing. The allied aerial bombardment continued with the destruction of many bridges and other important targets.

11 July—A North Korean division supported by heavy tanks broke through the U.S. lines between Chonui and Chochiwon, forcing the Americans to withdraw to the Kum River. North Korean forces were also active in the Umsong-Chungju area and north of Tanyang.

North Korean bombers attacked Pohang on the east coast, about sixty miles north of Pusan.

It was learned that the North Korean radio had broadcast a statement which, it claimed, had been made by the former C.-in-C. of the South Korean Army, Son Ho Sun. He said he had organized a people's volunteer army which had broken with the 'puppet' army of the South and was fighting with the North for the expulsion of the U.S. invaders in the interests of national unity and independence. What difference was there, he asked, between the Americans today and the Japanese in the past?

A statement allegedly by Kim I Sek, until recently Minister of the Interior in the South Korean Government, which was also broadcast by the North Korean radio, said that Syngman Rhee had organized an attack to begin on North Korea on 25 June.

A further broadcast statement by Kim Ir Sen, C.-in-C. of the North Korean armed forces, declared that over 500,000 volunteers had joined the North Korean Army in order to defend the freedom of their people from the 'American hired murderers'.

12 July—The U.S. and South Korean forces north of Taejon, heavily outnumbered and out-armed, withdrew south of the River Kum leaving some of their wounded behind. A notable feature of the fighting was the very large number of heavy tanks possessed by the North Koreans. The number of their troops also appeared to have greatly increased since the invasion began.

A North Korean broadcast said that 700 Americans were killed and 200 captured in a trap south of Chochiwon and that much U.S. material was destroyed or captured in the drive towards the Kum River. The North Koreans also claimed the capture of Tanyang.

It was announced at U.S. headquarters in Tokyo that Gen. Walker, Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Japan, had been appointed to command the ground forces in Korea. The Eighth Army had assumed the responsibilities hitherto assigned to USAFIK (the U.S. Army Forces in Korea).

Message to Governments of North and South Korea on treatment of prisoners (*see U.N. Security Council*).

Gen. Collins, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Vandenberg, the Air Force Chief of Staff, arrived in Tokyo for discussions with Gen. MacArthur on Korea.

13 July—American aircraft dropped 500 tons of bombs on Wosan, an important industrial town on the east coast of North Korea.

A lull was reported on the American sector on the Kum River but further to the north-east the North Koreans captured Chonju, twenty miles from Taejon. Attacks were also reported against South Korean forces west and south-east of Tanyang. On the east coast the North Koreans were believed to have strengthened their beach head force at Wolpo Bay, about seventy-five miles from Pusan and to be consolidating another force on the coast thirty miles further north.

Allied headquarters in Tokyo said that American losses up to date were 42 killed, 190 wounded, and 256 missing. The troops were fighting excellently though overwhelmingly outnumbered and had inflicted immeasurably greater casualties than they had sustained.

Mr Kim Tai Soo, chief of the South Korean police, announced that 1,200 Communist spies and guerrillas had been executed since the outbreak of war.

It was learned that the Governments of both North and South Korea had informed the U.N. Security Council that they would observe the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners.

Establishment of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Peking Government (*see China*).

14 July—Appeal to U.N. members for more military assistance (*see U.N. Security Council*).

North Korean forces attempted to cross the Kum river at several points, meeting bitter resistance. A U.S. military spokesman said that

KOREA (*continued*)

infiltration behind the American lines had been going on for several days.

On the right flank two North Korean divisions continued their drive towards Hamchang in what appeared to be a wide enveloping movement to cut off the U.S.-South Korean supply line.

U.N. naval forces on the east coast fired at troop concentrations at Utchin and British naval forces engaged shore batteries at Penyong, on the west coast.

It was announced that Gen. Walker had established advance headquarters in a South Korean city, Taejon having reverted to a field headquarters.

It was learned that the South Korean Assembly had delegated its powers for the duration of the war to an emergency committee of ten, with Mr Shinicky as chairman.

In an interview with the correspondent of *The Times*, Dr Syngman Rhee said that by their aggression the Communist forces had destroyed the boundary of the 38th parallel and that it would no longer be binding on the South Koreans if and when they turned the tide and marched northwards. It was in any case an artificial line imposed by the Russians and the Americans. Korea's natural and traditional boundaries were the Yalu and Tumen rivers in the north.

Gen. MacArthur accepted the U.N. flag at an official ceremony at his headquarters in Tokyo.

Oil. It was announced in Tokyo that since 5 July the American Army had been operating the terminal in Korea of the Korean Oil Storage Co. which, before the invasion, had supplied all the petroleum needs of the civilian economy of South Korea. This supply with automatic replenishment from other sources in the Far East was adequate to meet all military requirements.

16 July—Following two days of bitter fighting in which the North Koreans made several successful crossings of the Kum river, U.S. troops withdrew from the Chochiwon bridge towards Taejon. On the extreme west of the front North Koreans advanced south from Konju in an outflanking movement towards Nonsan, twenty-one miles west-south-west of Taejon. On the eastern sector South Korean forces continued to fight a delaying action in the Taebek mountains.

Landing parties from allied warships isolated a North Korean force on an east coast highway eighteen miles north of Yongdok by creating a big landslide with explosives. The warships later shelled the enemy column.

Seoul was heavily bombed by U.S. planes.

A North Korean communiqué said that their Navy had 'seriously damaged' a 500 ton American warship.

17 July—American troops withdrew north and west of Taejon and abandoned the airstrip, three miles north of the town. On the east coast near Yongdok, South Korean units counter attacked with the support of U.S. fighter planes and succeeded in routing the opposing forces. In the Yechon area of the central front two North Korean

attacks were stopped by a South Korean regiment supported by U.S. artillery.

18 July—Report of Soviet advisers with a North Korean unit (*see United States*).

The Communist Peoples Committee announced in a Seoul broadcast that elections would begin in occupied South Korea on 25 July.

A U.S. division, equipped with artillery and light tanks, landed unopposed at Pohang on the east coast and moved seven miles inland. Gen. MacArthur said that a second division had also been put ashore but did not disclose where or when. The allied communiqué said that three unidentified submarines had been sighted in the area between Kyuchu, Formosa, and the north China coast.

19 July—Taejon was heavily shelled by North Korean forces. Forty miles to the south-west the North Koreans captured Iri.

Gen. MacArthur's communiqué said that with the deployment of the major elements of the Eighth Army the first phase of the campaign had ended and with it the chance of victory for the North Korean forces.

President Truman's Message to Congress (*see United States*).

MALAYA. 6 July—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for south-east Asia, returned to Singapore from Indo China.

Statistics issued in Kuala Lumpur showed that bandit incidents in May at 509 were the highest in any one month since the emergency began. From the beginning of the year the number had progressively increased: January, 145; February, 225; March, 290; April, 380.

A patrol of security forces in Pahang was attacked by bandits, who fled after killing one and wounding four. One bandit was killed.

7 July—Mr G. D. Shearn, member of the Federal Legislative Council, in his address to the Malayan Association said that the steps taken by Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, were designed to ensure Chinese co-operation. He stated that although the Government had previously sought co-operation the reaction to their methods of approach had been apathetic.

Four Malay and two Chinese bandits were hanged at Kuala Lumpur. Two Chinese terrorists were killed when security forces surrounded a camp in Perak. The European manager of an estate in Perak was attacked by bandits; one of the four special constables accompanying him was killed and two wounded.

10 July—Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived in Singapore en route for London. He had discussions with Mr MacDonald.

One bandit was killed when security forces engaged a small gang in Perak.

11 July—Five members of a security force patrol were wounded in a bandit attack in Perak.

12 July—Mr Henderson on Singapore defence (*see Great Britain*).

An amendment to the emergency regulations which was published strengthened the recent rule under which persons who collected subscriptions or received supplies on behalf of the bandits were punishable with death. Another regulation made it an offence punishable with

MALAYA (*continued*)

imprisonment up to ten years for a person to be found in possession of a terrorist document.

Bandits attacked a tin mine in Selangor but were driven off.

15 July—Mr Lee, a European assistant on an estate in the Paloh district of Johore, was killed by bandits.

A patrol train travelling from Kuala Lumpur to Penang was derailed in Perak.

16 July—Four Australian bombers and about seventy ground crew arrived in Singapore for action against the bandits.

Bandits fired on a jeep in Perak killing three Eurasian boys and the driver.

NETHERLANDS. 18 July—*Korea*. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Government had considered the U.N. request for troops for Korea and decided that none could be spared in view of the need to strengthen the home forces.

NEW ZEALAND. 16 July—Mr Gordon-Walker, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Auckland.

19 July—Mr Gordon-Walker was the guest of the Prime Minister at a State luncheon in Wellington.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 13 July—A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day meeting of the Military Production and Supply Board in Copenhagen said it had been decided 'to adopt a new approach to finding ways and means of increasing supplies and speeding up production'. Complete agreement was also reached on such matters as standardization, exchange of surpluses, planning of industrial mobilization, maintenance of equipment, and provision for spare parts.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 14 July—The Queen arrived in Belfast for a short visit.

NORWAY. 13 July—Prime Minister's peace appeal in Sweden (*see Sweden*).

PAKISTAN. 10 July—Field-Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Karachi from Delhi.

11 July—Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived in Karachi en route for London.

13 July—*Korea*. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister, said in Karachi on his return from London that the Security Council's action on Korea had 'revitalized the United Nations'. If aggression were allowed then the independence of small nations would be in danger.

The president of the Muslim League, welcoming the Prime Minister, said that the United Nations was the only organization through which effective action could be taken to maintain peace, and expressed approval of his support for U.N. action in Korea.

PALESTINE. 9 July—Israeli trade agreement with Turkey (*see Turkey*).

12 July—The Israeli Government protested to the U.N. Truce Commission about a Syrian attack on two Israeli police launches on the Sea of Galilee that day. One policeman was killed, one wounded, and three missing.

16 July—Mr Sharett, the Israeli Foreign Minister, told a press conference that Israel would not feel 'obliged' to join either side in the event of a third world war. The nation had definitely adopted the western conception of democracy but would continue to avoid pacts with either side. He denied that the registration of all men between nineteen and forty-nine had any connection with the situation in the Far East or the possibility of a world war.

PERSIA. 15 July—U.S.S.R. A reply was sent to the Soviet Note of 21 June about the alleged use of Americans for oil survey near the frontier. While pointing out that the Persians were free to do what they pleased at any point of their national territory it said that to avoid friction and misunderstanding surveys from the air would be stopped and that in future only Persian engineers would make ground surveys. It further declared that no foreign advisers had been engaged to carry out military activities detrimental to Soviet security.

19 July—*Government Changes*. It was announced that Mr Mohsen Rais, the Ambassador in London, had been appointed Foreign Minister.

PERU. 11 July—*Elections*. It was learned that in the General Election on 2 July Gen. don Manuel Odria had been elected President for the following six years by a 75 per cent vote. Polling was orderly and 90 per cent of the electorate voted.

POLAND. 6 July—Trade agreement with western Germany (*see Germany*).

10 July—*Jewish Emigration*. It was learned that a number of restrictions, official and unofficial, had been introduced to hinder Jewish emigration to Israel. Particularly severe restrictions applied to professional men and technicians as well as the property and money which might be taken.

12 July—It was learned that the Ambassador in Paris had been recalled to Moscow.

RUMANIA. 7 July—The Rumanian Government requested the removal of Mr R. A. King, third Secretary at the British Legation, on the grounds of espionage. He was requested to leave within forty-eight hours. The British Minister informed the Rumanian Government that the charges were repudiated but that their request would be complied with.

11 July—Statement on arrest of Mr King (*see Great Britain*).

SIX POWER CONFERENCE ON THE SCHUMAN PLAN. 7 July—A joint session of all working parties set up by the six-Power con-

SIX POWER CONFERENCE ON THE SCHUMAN PLAN (*continued*)

ference was held. It was learned that the working party on production and prices had agreed on the methods by which the organization controlling the coal and steel pool would obtain statistical information from Governments and individual firms.

13 July—A progress report which was issued said that great progress had been made in solving the main problems. All the negotiators were agreed on the need for a supra-national authority for coal and steel, with the implication of a fusion of national sovereignties.

SOUTH AFRICA. **10 July**—Statement on South-west Africa by High Commissioner in London (*see Great Britain*).

11 July—Advisory opinion on status of South-west Africa (*see U.N. International Court*).

17 July—*Communism.* The Suppression of Communism Act became law.

SWEDEN. **13 July**—Mr Gerhardsen, the Norwegian Prime Minister, addressing a Social Democratic youth rally near Stockholm urged that a four-point appeal be sent to Russia asking her to help end the Korean war, return to the United Nations, agree to the control of atomic energy, and help towards concluding the German and Austrian peace treaties.

TURKEY. **9 July**—Withdrawal of Hungarian diplomatic representatives (*see Hungary*).

10 July—Israel. It was learned that a trade agreement had been signed with Israel on a clearing basis without restriction as to the goods to be exchanged, and with an \$840,000 margin for both sides for excess sales.

12 July—It was learned that the Ambassadors to Washington, Moscow, Athens, Teheran, and the delegate to the United Nations were gathered in Ankara for consultations.

19 July—Defence. A meeting of the President, the Prime Minister, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and National Defence, the Chief of the General Staff, and the three service commanders-in-chief was held near Istanbul. The Prime Minister later told the press that in view of the international situation steps had been envisaged for the reinforcement of the armed forces.

UNITED NATIONS

BALKANS COMMITTEE

18 July—The committee, which was meeting in Geneva, announced that Mr Trygve Lie had been asked to draw the attention of member nations to the falsity of a recent article in the Cominform journal by the Greek Communist leader, Zachariades, and a statement on 5 July by the political bureau of the Greek Communist Party, both of which alleged that the U.S.A. and Britain were fomenting an attack by Greek forces against Albania and Bulgaria. The Committee after denying the

truth of these allegations said that it questioned the motives behind them.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

10 July—In discussion on methods of financing the economic development of under-developed territories Lord Alexander (Britain) said that Britain had contributed £900 m. in general credits, grants, and loans for relief and reconstruction in countries outside the Commonwealth since the end of the war, and he appealed to other countries to help.

11 July—China. Dr Yu Tsune-Chi, the Chinese delegate, told the Council that his Government still had the right of veto and would not hesitate to use it to save their own membership of the United Nations. China could not be ousted without tearing up the U.N. Charter.

18 July—A resolution on full employment policy was tabled by the U.K.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Interim Committee.

10 July—China. At the first meeting of the committee since February Dr Tsiang (China) called for an early debate on Nationalist China's case against Russia, contending that events in Korea were part of the same issue.

13 July—Eritrea. In discussion on the Eritrean problem Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) said that his Government's views had not been substantially changed by the Commission's findings. The joint review presented by South Africa, Norway, and Burma was probably the most objective and hence the most reliable.

14 July—Eritrea. The U.S. delegate said that the American position on the future of Eritrea had in no way been modified by the findings of the commission of inquiry. The U.S.A. fully supported the British view favouring immediate incorporation of the territory, excluding the western provinces, into Ethiopia. But since an early solution was essential and since complete agreement among all concerned seemed unlikely the proposal by South Africa and Burma for a federation under the Ethiopian crown held the best promise of an acceptable compromise.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

11 July—South-West Africa. The Court, giving its advisory opinion on the international status of South-west Africa as requested by the U.N. General Assembly on 6 December 1949, declared unanimously that this territory was still under the mandate assumed by the Union of South Africa on 17 December 1920. It decided by 12 votes to 2 that the international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including the obligation to submit reports on its administration and to transmit petitions from the inhabitants. The supervisory functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations were now to be exercised by the United Nations. The Court also agreed unanimously that the provisions of chapter 12 of the Charter, providing

U.N. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (*continued*)

a means by which a territory might be brought under the trusteeship system, were applicable to South-west Africa. It decided, however, by 8 votes to 6 that the Charter did not impose on the Union a legal obligation to place the territory under trusteeship. Finally it declared unanimously that South Africa was not competent to modify the international status of South-west Africa without the consent of the United Nations.

18 July—Balkans Peace Treaties. After discussing the second phase of the case arising out of the interpretation of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian peace treaties the Court decided by 11 votes to 2 that in the given circumstances the treaties gave to the U.N. Secretary-General no authority to appoint a third member of a commission to deal with disputes arising out of them. It was not possible to remedy the breach of the treaty obligations by creating a commission not of the kind contemplated by the treaties. (In the first phase of the case the court had decided that disputes existed between the three countries and the western Powers. The second phase had arisen because the three countries, having denied the existence of a dispute, had refused to nominate representatives to the commissions appointed by the treaties to settle such disputes, or to consult on the appointment of a third member.)

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

10 July—A communiqué was issued in Geneva officially announcing the failure of the mediation efforts of the past six months and announcing that the Commission would shortly leave for Palestine to resume contact with the interested Governments.

SECRETARIAT

7 July—Albanian protest *re* territorial violations (*see Albania*).

10 July—Mr Trygve Lie said he had not abandoned his efforts to bring the great Powers together on the basis of his twenty-years peace programme.

SECURITY COUNCIL

6 July—Korea. It was learned that the Soviet reply to Mr Trygve Lie's telegram on Korea reaffirmed that the Council's action on Korea was illegal because Nationalist China was present and the U.S.S.R. absent.

A telegram received by Mr Trygve Lie from the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Communist Government for distribution to members of the Council said that the resolution of 27 June was 'an intervention in the internal affairs of Korea'. It then declared that President Truman's statement of 27 June on Taiwan (Formosa) together with the invasion of Chinese territorial waters round Taiwan by the U.S. Navy formed 'an act of open aggression' which violated the U.N. Charter. Taiwan was an inseparable part of China. This historical fact was confirmed by the Cairo declaration, the Potsdam declaration, and the situation

since the surrender of Japan. 'Despite any military steps of obstruction taken by the U.S. Government, the Chinese people are irrevocably determined to liberate Taiwan without fail.'

7 July—*Korea*. The Council, by 7 votes to 0, with Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia abstaining, approved the Anglo-French resolution which welcomed the support which Governments and peoples of United Nations members had given to the Security Council's resolutions of 25 and 27 June 1950; noted members' offers of assistance for the Republic of Korea; recommended a unified command of United Nations forces; requested the United States to designate the Commander; authorized the use in operations of the United Nations flag at the discretion of the unified command; and requested the United States to report to the Council on the course of action taken under this unified command.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate, pointed out that a unified command was essential to avoid confusion. He said the use of the United Nations flag was a novel proposal designed to emphasize the unity of all members whose forces were employed. It would be for the Commander-in-Chief to draw up suitable regulations for the use of the flag in agreement with the commanders of national forces under him.

8 July—*Korea*. Announcement of Burmese support (*see Burma*).

9 July—*Korea*. Announcement of Iraqi support (*see Iraq*).

10 July—*Korea*. It was learned that the Secretary-General had received replies from all but three member States (Liberia, Ukraine, Byelo-Russia) to his inquiry about the assistance they would be able to furnish to Korea under the Council's sanctions resolution. Over fifty fully supported the Council's action, though many reserved their attitude towards assistance.

11 July—*Korea*. The Secretary-General received a communication from the Soviet Government declaring that the Council's decisions regarding a unified command under the U.S.A. and the use of the U.N. flag were illegal because the resolution had been adopted in the absence of Russia and China. The United Nations organization was being used as a cloak for the U.S. military operations in Korea and was therefore directly supporting armed aggression against the Korean people.

12 July—*Korea*. Mr Trygve Lie sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministers of North and South Korea referring to the 'gravely disturbing' reports of the shooting of prisoners and other inhuman acts and urging them to accept the offer of the International Red Cross to co-operate with both Governments in establishing measures for the application of the Geneva conventions.

13 July—Replies from North and South Korea on Geneva Convention (*see Korea*).

14 July—*Korea*. Mr Trygve Lie sent telegrams to all the member States who supported the resolution on Korea stating that the unified command had informed him that 'additional effective assistance was urgently needed', and appealing for their help, which should include combat forces and particularly ground forces. Offers should be couched

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL (*continued*)

in general terms, leaving the detailed arrangements to future bilateral negotiations with the unified command. The Note in these terms addressed to the Chinese Nationalist Government said that the unified command had received their initial offer of help and was ready to discuss any further offer in bilateral negotiations.

Mr Lie denied to a press conference that there was any contradiction between his attitude to the Korean war and his attempts to break the deadlock between the great Powers with the twenty-year peace plan. He strongly criticized the suggestion that the United Nations should be reorganized without the Communist countries.

15 July—Egyptian refusal to send troops to Korea (*see Egypt*).
17 July—List of countries having offered assistance in Korea (*see Great Britain*).

18 July—Dutch refusal to provide troops for Korea (*see Netherlands*).
19 July—Canadian and French help (*see Canada and France*).

UNITED STATES. **6 July**—Bizonal Fusion in Germany. Financial issues settled (*see Great Britain*).

Chinese Communist statement on U.S. aggression in China (*see U.N. Security Council*).

Germany. The State Department denied as a 'fantastic fabrication' the Russian allegation that U.S. aircraft were dropping Colorado beetles over eastern Germany.

7 July—*Conscription.* It was announced that on the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, concurred in by the secretaries of the three Services, with the approval of the President, the Army, Navy, and Air Force had been authorized to exceed the over-all budget ceilings for military personnel. This action was stated to constitute the first step to build up and provide maintenance and support for units of the three services for use in Korea, and to replace units to be moved to Korea. The use of selective service has been authorized but a Services spokesman said that the Government hoped to stimulate volunteering rather than to draft reserves. The total strength of American armed forces was given as about 1,370,000 of which the Army had 593,000, the Navy and Marines 427,000, and the Air Force 350,000.

China. The State Department announced that it had requested United States oil companies to suspend shipments to the Chinese mainland in view of 'the need for making certain that such shipments would not directly or indirectly support the North Korean military forces'. The American Government asked for the assistance of the British and Netherlands Governments in tightening the American embargo on oil deliveries to Communist China.

Atomic Energy. President Truman asked Congress for \$260 m. to speed up the development of atomic bombs and experiment on hydrogen bombs. The President said that effective international control of atomic energy remained the fundamental objective but until this was achieved national defences must be strengthened by providing the necessary atomic energy production capacity.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced the Government's intention of putting three war-time synthetic rubber plants back into operation.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved nearly all requested defence funds immediately after the announcement of the draft authorization. The Committee authorized for the three services \$13,234,581,821 in cash and \$1,385,785,000 in contract authority.

Security Council Resolution *re* unified command in Korea (*see United Nations*).

Soviet Note *re* Trieste (*see U.S.S.R.*).

8 July—Korea. President Truman designated General MacArthur as Commanding General of United Nations forces in Korea. He directed General MacArthur to fly the U.N. flag concurrently with those of other nation's participating.

Soviet Note on U.S. naval blockade of Korea (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The service authorities issued details of their requirements in accordance with the President's authorization. The Army announced its need of radar, tank, radio and anti-aircraft mechanics, and asked reservists to volunteer for a year or longer as required. The Navy asked for officers and men to volunteer to serve afloat or overseas, for six months as a minimum period, while the air force wanted reserve and National Guard officers and airmen for one year or longer.

10 July—Korea. It was announced that the U.S.A. was now building airfields in South Korea.

The Defence Department asked for the conscription of 20,000 men for the army 'at the earliest possible date'.

The chairman of the National Security Resources Board gained increased power under one of President Truman's plans for the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government which came into effect.

Dr Jessup, the Ambassador-at-Large, said in a speech at the University of Virginia that 'an assault on U.N. headquarters could hardly have been more direct or more revealing than the invasion of South Korea'. After reaffirming the proven responsibility of North Korea for the attack, he referred to the support given to the Security Council resolution and again refuted the Soviet contention that the Security Council could not act in the absence of the Soviet representative.

The Defence Department announced that the number of medium bomber groups in Britain would be increased to three, in conformity with normal operational procedure, and that a fighter group would also be sent to 'train with the air forces of the North Atlantic Treaty countries, and also with our own bombers'.

Czechoslovak Notes *re* alleged U.S. flights over Czechoslovakia (*see Czechoslovakia*).

11 July—Korea. Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, described the Korean situation to a meeting of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Senator Tydings said afterwards that it was important to realize that the free democratic world was faced by difficulties not only in Korea but in some five or six other areas. They must be

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reasonably ready for emergencies and not treat the Korean situation as confined only to the Korean area.

President Truman signed a Bill authorizing the expansion of the Air Force to seventy groups.

M.D.A.P. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved the Military Aid Authorization Bill as passed by the Senate.

Atomic Energy. It was announced that Mr Gordon Dean had been appointed chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

12 July—Korea. Senator Johnson, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he believed the nation had never before been in such grave peril. He pointed out that the armed forces had been allowed to deteriorate so much that it had been impossible to send Gen. MacArthur a single full-strength Marine division when he needed it, and he called for a seven-point programme to give the country a minimum of security.

Gen. Collins and Gen. Vandenberg in Japan (*see Korea*).

Mr Acheson told a press conference that fifty-six of the fifty-nine members of the United Nations had so far replied to the Security Council resolution of 27 June. Of these fifty-three, with one possible exception, had given at least some moral support. Economic as well as military assistance had been offered. Referring to the Stockholm resolution of the Communist-sponsored 'Partisans of Peace' he said it was a 'cynical begging of the question' to declare that 'the first nation to use atomic weapons will have committed a crime against humanity, and should be branded as a war criminal'. The real war criminals were those who sanctioned a deliberate resort to armed aggression in defiance of the United Nations. 'The weapon used is quite incidental to the crime.'

13 July—Korea. Following a meeting between Admiral Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, and the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Committee passed a resolution urging that the delivery of aircraft should be accelerated to the maximum extent necessary.

The Defence Department announced the reversal of its decision to close three air bases on the Aleutian Islands.

President Truman asked Congress for \$89 m. to launch 'a campaign of truth' against the Communism throughout the world by expanding the 'Voice of America' and other information programmes.

A personal message from Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, to Mr Acheson on the Korean war was delivered in Washington. It was couched in similar terms to that addressed to Mr Stalin (*see U.S.S.R.*, **13 July**).

14 July—Korea. A State Department spokesman told a press conference in response to questions about the British talks with Soviet officials in Moscow and India's peace efforts that the U.S. terms for ending the war were a cease-fire and a return to the 38th parallel, in accordance with the U.N. resolution. He ruled out the possibility of direct U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

Note to U.S.S.R. *re* German war prisoners (*see U.S.S.R.*).

15 July—*Korea*. Gen. Collins and Gen. Vandenberg returned to Washington from Tokyo and reported to the President.

Mr Henry Wallace, leader of the Progressive Party, made known that he disagreed with his party and supported the U.S. action in Korea sanctioned by the United Nations.

16 July—*Korea*. Senator Tydings said in a broadcast that U.S. troops faced between six and nine months of fighting in Korea and even longer if Russia sent reinforcements to North Korea.

U.S. reconnaissance of Formosan Straits and south coast China sea (*see China*).

E.R.P. The E.C.A. announced that it had authorized the use of up to \$1 m. to help furnish a programme of technical assistance to facilitate emigration from overpopulated countries of western Europe. Seventeen Marshall aid countries would contribute the equivalent of \$200,000 in local currencies. The programme would be administered by the International Labour Organization.

17 July—*Korea*. Mr Acheson received from the Indian Ambassador the text of Mr Stalin's reply to Mr Nehru's Note.

It was learned that the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force had formed themselves into a group to be known as 'The Joint Secretaries' to study political and military policies and provide advice to the Secretary of Defence.

The Senate Armed Services Committee decided to appoint a special sub-committee to watch over the policies, activities, and requirements of the State Department.

18 July—*Korea*. Mr Acheson's reply to Pandit Nehru's Note on Korea was handed to the Indian Ambassador. It reaffirmed that one of the most fundamental objectives of U.S. foreign policy was to assist in maintaining world peace and that the Government believed that the United Nations was the most effective instrument yet devised to this end. While stating the Government's desire to localize and end the aggression in Korea as required by the Security Council, it said that peace could have been restored long since 'had not a small minority of the United Nations failed to meet their obligations under the Charter and refused to use their authority and influence to prevent or stop hostilities... We do not believe that the termination of the aggression from Northern Korea can be contingent in any way upon the determination of other questions which are currently before the United Nations'. There had never been an obstacle to Soviet participation in the work of the United Nations except the decision of the Soviet Government itself. The question of China's representation at the United Nations was one which must be decided by the United Nations on its merits. 'I know you will agree that the decision should not be dictated by an unlawful aggression, or by any other conduct which would subject the United Nations to coercion and duress'.

The Defence Department announced that it had definite information of the presence of between ten and twenty Russian advisers with a 'certain unit' of the North Korean army.

19 July—*Message to Congress*. President Truman, in a message to

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Congress, recapitulated events since the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948 and said that the outbreak of aggression there made it clear beyond doubt that the international Communist movement was prepared to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. The possibility must therefore be recognized that armed aggression might take place in other areas. Referring to the 'military neutralization' of Formosa he said that this was without prejudice to political questions affecting the island. The U.S.A. had 'no territorial ambitions whatsoever concerning that island, nor do we seek for ourselves any special position or privilege in Formosa'. It was their desire that Formosa should not become embroiled in hostilities affecting the peace of the Pacific and that all questions affecting the island be settled by peaceful means, as envisaged by the U.N. Charter.

The attack on Korea increased the importance of the common strength of the free nations in other parts of the world. The U.S.A. must therefore increase its military strength and preparedness. To meet the situation in Korea additional men, equipment, and supplies must be sent to Gen. MacArthur as quickly as possible. Over and above the increases needed for Korea the world situation required a substantial increase in the size and material support of the armed forces. He had authorized the Secretary of Defence to exceed the budgeted strength of the services and to use conscription to obtain this increase. He had also authorized him to call into active service as many National Guard and reserve units as were necessary. There were, however, statutory limitations to the size of the armed forces and as these might have to be exceeded he recommended their removal. The increases in the size of the armed forces and of additional supplies and equipment would cost approximately \$10,000 m. and he would shortly submit to Congress specific requests for such additional appropriations. It would also be necessary to help strengthen the defence of the other free nations and he would later be requesting a further sum for additional assistance to the North Atlantic Treaty Powers and 'certain other nations whose security is vital to our own'.

All this would necessarily have repercussions on the country's domestic economy. There must therefore be a 'substantial redirection of economic resources' to ensure that defence needs were met without bringing on inflation. He proposed: (1) that Congress pass legislation authorizing the Government to establish priorities and allocations for materials needed for national security, to limit use of materials for non-essential purposes, to prevent hoarding, and to requisition materials needed for defence; (2) that all Government agencies review their programmes in order to lessen the demand for services and supplies vital to defence; (3) that taxes be increased to combat inflationary pressure; (4) that there be further restraints on credit expansion; (5) that Congress should authorize production loan guarantees of vital materials. President Truman later broadcast a similar statement.

The White House sent the draft of the Defence Production Act to Congress.

M.D.A.P. The House of Representatives passed the Military Aid Bill as adopted by the Senate. It provided \$1,222,500,000, of which \$1,000 m. was for the Atlantic Pact countries and the balance for Greece, Turkey, Persia, Korea, and the Philippines.

Korea. Pandit Nehru's reply to Mr Acheson (*see India*).

U.S.S.R. 6 July—*Korea.* Mr Gromyko, deputy Foreign Minister, received the British Ambassador.

Reply to U.N. message on Korea (*see U.N. Security Council*).

8 July—*Trieste.* The Government sent a Note in reply to the British, French, and American Notes of 16 June, in which charges were again made that the three Powers had failed to comply with the Trieste clauses of the Italian treaty. The Note also stated that the British Government had refused to reply to the proposals contained in the Soviet Note of 20 April, and insisted on unconditional fulfilment of the Italian Treaty.

Korea. It was learned that the Government had replied to the U.S. Note of 4 July notifying the naval blockade of the Korean coast ordered by President Truman. The reply repeated the view that the Security Council resolution under which the U.S.A. had acted was without legal validity and declared that the blockade constituted 'a new act of aggression'. The Soviet Government would hold the U.S.A. responsible for the consequences and for all damage that might be caused to the interests of the U.S.S.R.

11 July—*Korea.* Mr Gromyko received the British Ambassador.

Note to U.N. Secretary-General on Security Council action in Korea (*see U.N. Security Council*).

13 July—*Korea.* A personal message from Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, to Mr Stalin was delivered in Moscow. It declared that India's aim in Korea was to 'localize the conflict and assist a speedy, peaceful settlement through the elimination of the present impasse in the Security Council, so that the representative of the People's Government of China could take his place in the Council, the U.S.S.R. could return to it, and within the framework of the Council, or outside of the Council through unofficial contact, the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, and China, with the assistance and with the co-operation of other peaceable States, could find a basis for the cessation of the conflict and for a final solution of the Korean problem'. Mr Stalin was asked to use his influence for achieving this 'common goal'.

14 July—*German War Prisoners.* A Note was received from the British Government recalling the Soviet announcement of 5 May on the repatriation of German prisoners and declaring that the claim that only 13,546 remained in Soviet custody had been received with grave concern throughout the civilized world since it stood in manifest contradiction to the fact that large numbers of German prisoners known to have been held by the Soviet Government had not yet returned to their homes. By their action the U.S.S.R. had demonstrated complete disregard for the principles of common humanity and had, moreover, failed to honour explicit undertakings. The British Government urged

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

the Soviet Government to furnish detailed information about the identity of the 13,546 prisoners, of any persons excluded from the prisoner of war statistics, by reason of classification as civilian workers or in any other category, and also of all prisoners of war who had died in captivity. The Government were also asked to agree to the establishment of an impartial international body to investigate the whole question in the U.S.S.R. in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 27 July 1928. The Note added that the British Government were also concerned by the failure of the Soviet Government to account for numerous nationals of former German-occupied countries taken to the U.S.S.R. during the war. Similar Notes were received from the U.S.A. and France.

15 July—Korea. Mr Gromyko informed the British Ambassador in reply to his inquiry that according to information from the North Korean Government, Capt. Holt, the British Minister in Seoul and four other British subjects who had remained in Seoul, were now in Pyongyang.

Mr Stalin's reply to Pandit Nehru's Note was handed to the Indian Ambassador as follows: 'I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view as regards the expediency of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the People's Government of China. I believe that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient to hear in the Security Council representatives of the Korean people.'

Persian Note *re* oil surveys (*see Persia*).

16 July—Japanese Prisoners. A Note was sent to the U.S. Government replying to their Note of 12 June alleging that a considerable number of Japanese prisoners of war were still being held in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Note stated that this question had been 'exhausted in full' by their statements of 8 June and 22 April.

Defence. It was learned that Gen. Zhigarev had been appointed 'Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force at the War Ministry' in succession to Marshal Vershinin.

Reply to Mr Stalin from Pandit Nehru (*see India*).

17 July—Korea. Mr Gromyko again received the British Ambassador.

Trade Agreement. A four-year trade agreement with Afghanistan was concluded in Moscow.

WESTERN UNION. 19 July—Statement by Mr Shinwell on air defence (*see Great Britain*).

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE. 10 July—The fourth meeting opened in London, attended by delegates from forty-seven countries.

15 July—The conference ended.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. 9 July—The Congress, at its first meeting in Germany (at Frankfurt), drew up a resolution drawing

attention to the revival of anti-Semitism in Germany and calling for genuine restitution to be made by the Germans to the survivors of the Nazi persecution of the Jews, and for recognition by the Federal German Government of its obligations to Jewry. A Jewish society for the whole of Germany was also established.

YUGOSLAVIA. 12 July—An article in the Communist organ *Borba* spoke of the 'atmosphere of . . . war psychosis which, camouflaged as a peace campaign, is being whipped up among the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Rumanians'. Manoeuvres were being held in the frontier regions adjoining Yugoslavia. In Hungary extensive purges were being carried out in a crusade against members of the Yugoslav minority and in order to create pressure on Yugoslavia.

14 July—**Bulgaria.** A Note was sent to the Bulgarian Government declaring that Bulgarian Army patrols had crossed the frontier the previous day in four separate incidents in which shots had been exchanged and one Bulgarian killed. There must be an 'immediate end' to these practices.

Albania. A Note was received from the Albanian Government accusing Yugoslav ground and air forces of nine recent acts of provocation on the Albanian-Yugoslav frontier and declaring that Marshal Tito's 'hostile' policy was aimed at starting a war in the Balkans.

17 July—Mr Djilas, Minister without Portfolio, addressing the congress of the National Committee for Peace in Belgrade reaffirmed Yugoslavia's peaceful intentions towards her neighbours and warned them not to become the tools of foreign aggression against Yugoslavia. He refuted charges that Yugoslavia desired the partition of Albania. A resolution was passed inviting representatives of world peace organizations, including the Cominform-sponsored Partisans of Peace, to visit Yugoslavia to investigate Cominform charges that Marshal Tito was preparing for an aggressive war. A second resolution which was adopted defined a nine-point programme for keeping the peace. The policy of rival *blocs* of great Powers and disregard of the national aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa were singled out as the greatest dangers to peace.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 3 Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
" 7 Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
" 24 Annual Conference of the Liberal International, Stuttgart.
" 30 Elections in South-west Africa for representation in the South African Parliament.
- Sept. — Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on economic aid to south-east Asia, London.
" — International Conference of atomic scientists, Harwell.
" 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank, Paris.
" 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Paris.
" 8 Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union, Dublin.
" 15 Council of the F.A.O., tenth session, Washington.
" 19 U.N. General Assembly, fifth session, Lake Success.
" 28 International Tariff Negotiations, Torquay.
- Oct. 3 General election, Brazil.
" 5 Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow.
" 15 General and local elections, eastern Germany.
- Nov. 7 Congressional elections—U.S.A.
- Dec. 3 Municipal elections, west Berlin.